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NATH & ASSOCIATES 1030 15th STREET, NW 6TH FLOOR WASHINGTON, DC 20005			COFFY, EMMANUEL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2157	

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/891,393

Applicant(s)

TOKUE, JUN

Examiner

Emmanuel Coffy

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Response to Amendment***

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on March 14<sup>th</sup>, 2005. Claims 1-9 represent a "Contents Distribution System Portable terminal Player and Contents Provider." No amendments were made to the claims.

***Response to Arguments***

2. In the remarks applicant asserted: a) that Hasegawa et al. fails to disclose the features of independent claims 1, 4, and 8 (page 7, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph), b) that Rhoads et al. was cited in an attempt to cure the deficiencies of Hasegawa et al. (page 7, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph), c) that the portions of Rhoads et al. as indicated merely teach a predetermined location being the user's computer (page 7, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph). Applicant then requests an indication in greater detail portions of the cited references where the outlined features of the invention are shown. In response to above arguments, applicant is advised that:

a) Applicant's arguments against the reference individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

b) In response to applicant's argument that the combination of references fails to teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of the present as recited in claims 1-9 (page 9), the test for obviousness is not that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined

teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art.

See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

3. In response to applicant's argument that: "these portions of the reference bear no relation to the feature the portable terminal player erases a key for playing back the contents and a filename thereof" (page 8, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph) a new search focusing on this feature was performed because applicant considers this feature a salient feature of the invention. Applicant is therefore invited to thoroughly review the newly cited art not just the specific limitations for the entire art is on the record as being applied against the application at bar. Moreover, because applicant's arguments regarding above limitation is persuasive this action is made non-final.

4. All objections not addressed in Applicant's response are herein reiterated.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa et al. (US 6,570,080) in view of Rhoads et al. (US 6,442,285) in further view of Okabe et al. (US 6,889,208.)

Hasegawa teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method and apparatus for making sample contents from music contents whereby server and user

are connected with each other via a communication network, whereby the server supplies non-sample regular contents including at least performance information of a music piece and sound information pertaining to the music piece and sample contents including a sample of part of the non-sample regular contents. (See abstract).

Claim 1:

Referring to claim 1, it recites a contents distribution system comprising: a contents provider that comprises a contents server and a user information database and that distributes contents to a subscriber over a communication network, said contents server storing therein authored contents, said user information database having an area in which subscriber's contents download information and right information are recorded; and (See Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 9A, col. 2, lines 55-60).

a portable terminal player, owned by the subscriber, that comprises a recording medium playback function playing back the contents downloaded to a recording medium and a playback right return function returning a playback right back to said contents provider, said playback right allowing the subscriber to play back the downloaded contents, (See Fig. 9A; col. 14 line 63; col. 12, lines 9-25).

wherein said contents provider manages contents distribution to the subscriber in such a way that, when the contents are distributed to said portable terminal player of the subscriber, said contents provider manages a number of downloads of the contents to the subscriber and, when the subscriber returns the playback right of the distributed contents back to said contents provider, said portable terminal player erases a key for playing back the contents and a file name recorded on the recording medium and, at the

same time, returns the playback right to the area in which the right information is recorded in said user information database. (See col. 7, lines 28-36).

Hasegawa teaches an apparatus for making sample contents from music contents whereby server and user are connected with each other via a communication network. Although Hasegawa does disclose a portable terminal player, it does not however expressly disclosed that the terminal is owned by the subscriber. However, Rhoads discloses a terminal player owned by the subscriber, which erases a key for playing back the contents. (See Fig. 1; col. 8, lines 31-32; col. 13, lines 46-51; col. 14, lines 37-52).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa with the copy-proof disclosed by Rhoads because it would provide usage control restriction from a watermark and control playback.

Neither Hasegawa nor Rhoads expressly discloses a terminal, which erases a key for playing back the contents. However, Okabe discloses this concept. (See col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 10, lines 30-50.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa and the copy-proof disclosed by Rhoads with the deletion of playback key disclosed Okabe because it would provide for managing copying the contents data for copyright even in the case where contents data have been transmitted and downloaded to a legitimate customer's player.

Claim 2:

Referring to claim 2, it recites A contents distribution system comprising: a contents provider that comprises a contents server and a user information database and that distributes contents to a subscriber over a communication network according to an SDMI (Secure Digital Music Initiative) check-in/check-out rule, said contents server storing therein authored contents, said user information database having an area in which subscriber's contents download information and right information are recorded; and (See Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 9A, col. 2, lines 55-60)

a portable terminal player, owned by the subscriber, that comprises a recording medium playback function playing back the contents downloaded to a recording medium and a check-in function returning a playback right back to said contents provider, said playback right allowing the subscriber to play back the downloaded contents, (See col. 12, lines 9-25).

wherein said contents provider manages contents distribution to the subscriber according to the SDMI check-in/check-out rule in such away that, when the contents are distributed to said portable terminal player of the subscriber, said contents provider manages a number of check-outs of the contents to the subscriber and, when the subscriber checks in the distributed contents, said portable terminal player erases a key for playing back the contents and a file name and, at the same time, returns the playback right to the area in which the right information is recorded in said user information database. (See col. 7, lines 28-36; col. 11, lines 28-67).

Hasegawa teaches an apparatus for making sample contents from music contents whereby server and user are connected with each other via a communication network. Although Hasegawa does disclose a portable terminal player, it does not however expressly disclosed that the terminal is owned by the subscriber and which erases a key for playing back the contents. However, Rhoads discloses SDMI and a portable terminal player owned by the subscriber. (See Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 45-49; col. 8, lines 31-32; col. 13, lines 46-51; col. 14, lines 37-52).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa with the copy-proof using SDMI disclosed by Rhoads because it would be useful in protecting the rights of the content supplier and copyright holder.

Neither Hasegawa nor Rhoads expressly discloses a terminal, which erases a key for playing back the contents. However, Okabe discloses this concept. (See col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 10, lines 30-50.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa and the copy-proof disclosed by Rhoads with the deletion of playback key disclosed Okabe because it would provide for managing copying the contents data for copyright even in the case where contents data have been transmitted and downloaded to a legitimate customer's player.



Claim 3:

Referring to claim 3, it recites a contents distribution system comprising: a contents provider that comprises a contents server and a user information database and that distributes contents to a subscriber over a communication network and saves and distributes user-migrated contents into and from the contents server, said user information database having an area in which subscriber's contents download information and right information are recorded; and (See Fig.1, Fig. 2, Fig. 9A, col. 2, lines 55-60).

a portable terminal player, owned by the subscriber, that comprises a recording medium playback function playing back the contents downloaded to a recording medium and a check-in function returning a playback right back to said contents provider, said playback right allowing the subscriber to play back the downloaded contents, (See col. 12, lines 9-25).

wherein, when the subscriber migrates ripped contents to the contents server of said contents provider from said portable terminal player according to an SDMI rule, said contents provider manages a distribution of the migrated contents to the subscriber according to the SDMI check-in/check-out rule. (See col. 7, lines 28-36; col. 11, lines 28-67).

Hasegawa teaches an apparatus for making sample contents from music contents whereby server and user are connected with each other via a communication network. Although Hasegawa does disclose a portable terminal player, it does not however expressly disclosed that the terminal is owned by the subscriber, and which

erases a key for playing back the contents using SDMI. However, Rhoads discloses SDMI and a portable terminal player owned by the subscriber. (See Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 45-49; col. 8, lines 31-32; col. 13, lines 46-51; col. 14, lines 37-52).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa with the copy-proof using SDMI disclosed by Rhoads because it would be useful in protecting the rights of the content supplier and copyright holder.

Neither Hasegawa nor Rhoads expressly discloses a terminal, which erases a key for playing back the contents. However, Okabe discloses this concept. (See col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 10, lines 30-50.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa and the copy-proof disclosed by Rhoads with the deletion of playback key disclosed Okabe because it would provide for managing copying the contents data for copyright even in the case where contents data have been transmitted and downloaded to a legitimate customer's player.

Claim 4:

Referring to claim 4, it recites a contents distribution system comprising: a contents provider that comprises a contents server storing therein authored contents and that supplies the contents to a contents distributor; (See Fig. 1, Fig.2)

the contents distributor that comprises a distribution contents server in which the contents supplied from said contents provider are stored and a user information

database having an area in which subscriber's contents download information and right information are recorded and that distributes the contents to a subscriber; and (See Fig. 1, Fig. 2)

a portable terminal player, owned by the subscriber, that comprises a recording medium playback function playing back the contents distributed from said contents distributor and downloaded to a recording medium and a check-in function returning a playback right back to said contents distributor, said playback right allowing the subscriber to play back the downloaded contents, (See col. 11, lines 29-54).

wherein said contents distributor manages contents distribution from said distribution contents server to said portable terminal player according to an SDMI check-in/check-out rule in such a way that, when the contents are distributed to said portable terminal player of the subscriber, said contents distributor manages a number of check-outs of the contents to the subscriber and, when the subscriber checks in the distributed contents to said contents distributor, said portable terminal player erases a key for playing back the contents and a file name and, at the same time, returns the playback right to the area in which the right information is recorded in said user information database. (See Fig. 9A; col 14, line 63; col. 7, lines 28-39).

Hasegawa teaches an apparatus for making sample contents from music contents whereby server and user are connected with each other via a communication network and portable terminal player. Although Hasegawa does disclose a portable terminal player, it does not however expressly disclosed that the terminal is owned by the subscriber and which erases a key for playing back the contents using SDMI.

However, Rhoads discloses contents distributor, SDMI and a portable terminal player owned by the subscriber. (See Fig. 1, Fig. 2; col. 4, lines 45-49; col. 8, lines 31-32; col. 13, lines 46-51; col. 14, lines 37-52).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa with the copy-proof using SDMI disclosed by Rhoads because it would be useful in protecting the rights of the content distributor and copyright holder.

Neither Hasegawa nor Rhoads expressly discloses a terminal, which erases a key for playing back the contents. However, Okabe discloses this concept. (See col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 10, lines 30-50.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa and the copy-proof disclosed by Rhoads with the deletion of playback key disclosed Okabe because it would provide for managing copying the contents data for copyright even in the case where contents data have been transmitted and downloaded to a legitimate customer's player.

Claim 5:

Referring to claim 5, it recites the contents distribution system according to claim 4, wherein the contents distributor further comprises a user contents server in which contents ripped by the subscriber are stored and, when the subscriber directly transmits the contents to said user contents server while ripping and compressing the contents or migrates the contents that have been recorded in the recording medium according to

the SDMI rule, said contents distributor manages contents distribution from said user contents server to the subscriber's portable terminal player according to the SDMI check-in/check-out rule. (See Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig 9A, col. 14, line 63).

Hasegawa teaches a user contents server and contents compression and portable terminal player. Hasegawa does not expressly disclose contents distributor, a portable terminal player owned by the subscriber, and which erases a key for playing back the contents using SDMI. However, Rhoads discloses contents distributor, SDMI and a portable terminal player owned by the subscriber. (See Fig. 1, Fig. 2; col. 4, lines 45-49; col. 8, lines 31-32; col. 13, lines 46-51; col. 14, lines 37-52).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa with the copy-proof using SDMI disclosed by Rhoads because it would be useful in protecting the rights of the content distributor and copyright holder.

Neither Hasegawa nor Rhoads expressly discloses a terminal, which erases a key for playing back the contents. However, Okabe discloses this concept. (See col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 10, lines 30-50.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa and the copy-proof disclosed by Rhoads with the deletion of playback key disclosed Okabe because it would provide for managing copying the contents data for copyright even in the case where contents data have been transmitted and downloaded to a legitimate customer's player.

Claim 6:

A contents distribution system comprising:

a contents provider that comprises a contents server storing therein authored contents and that supplies the contents to a contents distributor;

the contents distributor that comprises a distribution contents server in which the contents supplied from said contents provider are stored and a user information database having an area in which subscriber's contents download information is stored;  
(See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2)

a general server that comprises a user contents server in which the contents transmitted from said contents distributor or the contents ripped or moved by a subscriber are stored and a user information database having an area in which subscriber's right information is recorded and that distributes the contents from said user contents server to a subscriber's portable terminal player; and (See Fig. 2 and Fig. 6, Fig. 8, Fig. 9A)

the portable terminal player, owned by the subscriber, that comprises a recording medium playback function playing back the contents downloaded from said contents distributor or said general server to a recording medium and a check-in function returning a playback right back to said general server, said playback right allowing the subscriber to play back the downloaded contents, (See Fig. 2, Fig. 9A; col. 14, line 63- col. 12, lines 9-25.)

wherein, when the contents purchased by the subscriber and downloaded to the recording medium are moved to the user contents server of the general user according

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to an SDMI rule or when the subscriber directly transmits the contents to the user contents server while ripping and compressing the contents or migrates the contents that have been recorded in the recording medium according to the SDMI rule, said general server manages contents distribution from said user contents server to the subscriber's portable terminal player according to the SDMI check-in/check-out rule. (See col. 7, lines 28-36, col. 11, lines 28-67.)

Hasegawa teaches an apparatus for making sample contents from music contents whereby server and user are connected with each other via a communication network. Although Hasegawa does disclose a portable terminal player, it does not however expressly disclosed that the terminal is owned by the subscriber. However, Rhoads discloses SDMI and a portable terminal player owned by the subscriber. (See Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 45-49; col. 8, lines 31-32; col. 13, lines 46-51; col. 14, lines 37-52).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa with the copy-proof using SDMI disclosed by Rhoads because it would be useful in protecting the rights of the content supplier and copyright holder.

Claim 7:

A portable terminal player that comprises a download function downloading contents to a recording medium, said contents being distributed via a communication network, a recording medium playback function playing back the contents downloaded to the recording medium, and a playback right return function returning a playback right back to a distributor, said playback right allowing the subscriber to play back the

downloaded contents, wherein, when the playback right for playing back the contents recorded on the recording medium is returned. (See Fig. 2, Fig. 4, Fig. 5, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9A, Fig. 9B).

Neither Hasegawa nor Rhoads expressly discloses a terminal, which erases a key for playing back the contents. However, Okabe discloses this concept. (See col. 8, lines 28-45 and col. 10, lines 30-50.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa and the copy-proof disclosed by Rhoads with the deletion of playback key disclosed Okabe because it would provide for managing copying the contents data for copyright even in the case where contents data have been transmitted and downloaded to a legitimate customer's player.

Claim 8:

A contents provider that comprises a contents server storing therein authored contents and a user information database having an area in which subscriber's contents download information and right information are recorded, wherein, when the contents are distributed to a portable terminal player of the subscriber, the distribution is managed according to a number of times the contents are distributed and a registration of a playback right returned from said portable terminal player to said user information database, or according to an SDMI check-in/check-out rule. (See Fig.1, Fig. 2, Fig. 9A, col. 2, lines 55-60)



Hasegawa teaches an apparatus for making sample contents from music contents whereby server and user are connected with each other via a communication network. Although Hasegawa does disclose a portable terminal player, it does not however expressly disclosed that the terminal is owned by the subscriber. However, Rhoads discloses SDMI and a portable terminal player owned by the subscriber. (See Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 45-49; col. 8, lines 31-32; col. 13, lines 46-51; col. 14, lines 37-52).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa with the copy-proof using SDMI disclosed by Rhoads because it would be useful in protecting the rights of the content supplier and copyright holder.

Neither Hasegawa nor Rhoads expressly discloses distribution management. However, Okabe discloses this concept. (See Fig.1 (MC))

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa and the copy-proof disclosed by Rhoads with the deletion of playback key disclosed Okabe because it would provide for managing copying the contents data for copyright even in the case where contents data have been transmitted and downloaded to a legitimate customer's player.

Claim 9:

A contents provider that comprises a contents server and a user information database having an area in which subscriber's contents download information and right information are recorded, wherein a distribution of the contents to a portable terminal

player of the subscriber and a saving of user's migrated contents to said contents server as well as a distribution of the user's migrated contents back to said portable terminal player are performed according to an SDMI check-in/check-out rule. (See Fig. 2, Fig. 3, Fig. 4, Fig. 5 and Fig. 6.)

Hasegawa teaches an apparatus for making sample contents from music contents whereby server and user are connected with each other via a communication network. Although Hasegawa does disclose a portable terminal player, it does not however expressly disclosed that the terminal is owned by the subscriber and which erases a key for playing back the contents. However, Rhoads discloses SDMI and a portable terminal player owned by the subscriber. (See Fig. 1; col. 4, lines 45-49; col. 8, lines 31-32; col. 13, lines 46-51; col. 14, lines 37-52).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus for making sample contents taught by Hasegawa with the copy-proof using SDMI disclosed by Rhoads because it would be useful in protecting the rights of the content supplier and copyright holder.

### **Conclusion**

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emmanuel Coffy whose telephone number is (571) 272-3997. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00 P.M.

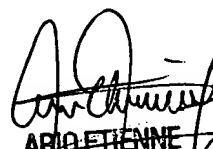
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Emmanuel Coffy  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2157

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EC  
May 9, 2005

  
**ARIO ETIENNE**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2157**